

第三章

多维随机变量及其分布

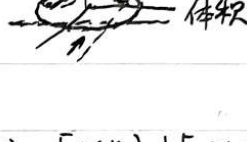
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第三章 多维随机变量及其分布

3.1 二维随机变量

1. 试验 Ω 空间 XY 是 Ω 的两变量 (X, Y) 二维随机变量

联合分布函数 $F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\}$



性质: $0 \leq F(x, y) \leq 1$ $F(-\infty, y) = 0$ $F(x, -\infty) = 0$

$$P\{x_1 < X \leq x_2, y_1 < Y \leq y_2\} = F(x_2, y_2) - F(x_2, y_1) - F(x_1, y_2) + F(x_1, y_1)$$

边缘分布

$$F_X(x) = P\{X \leq x\} = F(x, +\infty) = P\{X \leq x, Y < +\infty\}$$

$$F_Y(y) = P\{Y \leq y\} = F(-\infty, y) = P\{X < +\infty, Y \leq y\}$$

2. 二维离散型的联合分布, 边缘分布

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} X \backslash Y & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \\ 2 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{分布表} \\ P\{X=x_i, Y=y_j\} = p_{ij} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} (1) p_{ij} \geq 0 \quad (2) \sum_{i,j} p_{ij} = 1 \\ F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = \sum_{i \leq x, j \leq y} p_{ij} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} X \backslash Y & 1 & 2 \\ \hline 1 & \frac{5}{8} & \frac{3}{8} \\ 2 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{边缘分布表} \\ X: \rightarrow \frac{5}{8} \quad Y: \rightarrow \frac{3}{8} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{c|cc} Y & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \\ 2 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} \text{对行求和, 得 } X \text{ 边缘} \\ \text{对列求和, 得 } Y \text{ 边缘} \end{array}$$

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} X \backslash Y & 1 & 2 & 3 \\ \hline 1 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \\ 2 & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} & \frac{1}{8} \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} p_{ij} \\ \hline \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{8} \\ \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{8} \quad \frac{1}{8} \end{array}$$

① 联合分布可唯一确定边缘分布

② 边缘分布不能确定联合分布

(仅 X, Y 独立可确定)

3. 二维连续的联合密度和边缘密度

$$F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(s, t) ds dt$$

$f(x, y)$ 联合密度

$$0 \leq f(x, y) < +\infty \quad (2) \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx dy = 1 \quad (3) \frac{\partial^2 F(x, y)}{\partial x \partial y} = f(x, y)$$

$$(4) G \text{ 是 } XY \text{ 平面的区域 } P\{(X, Y) \in G\} = \iint_G f(x, y) dx dy$$



$$= \text{均匀分布: } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} \frac{1}{S(G)}, & (x, y) \in G \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$S(G) = \pi R^2$$

$$\text{例: } f(x, y) = \begin{cases} e^{-(x+y)}, & x > 0, y > 0 \\ 0, & \text{else} \end{cases}$$

$$(1) F(x, y) = P\{X \leq x, Y \leq y\} = \int_{-\infty}^x \int_{-\infty}^y f(s, t) ds dt = (1 - e^{-x})(1 - e^{-y})$$

$$(2) P\{(X, Y) \in G\} = \iint_G f(x, y) dx dy = \int_0^x \int_0^y e^{-(x+y)} dy dx = 1 - 2e^{-x} + e^{-2x}$$

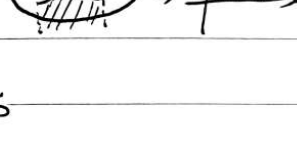
$$(3) F_X(x) = \lim_{y \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = 1 - e^{-x} \quad F_Y(y) = \lim_{x \rightarrow +\infty} F(x, y) = 1 - e^{-y}$$

4. 二维连续型随机变量的边缘密度函数

$$F_X(x) = F(x, +\infty) = \int_{-\infty}^x \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(s, t) dt \right) ds \quad \left(\int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(s, t) dt = f_X(s) \right)$$

$$f_X(x) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, t) dt = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dy$$

$$f_Y(y) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(s, y) ds = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, y) dx$$



① 二维正态分布的边缘分布也是正态分布

② 两边缘分布是正态, 二维并非一定正态

3.2.1 条件分布

$$F(x|A) = P\{X \leq x | A\} = \frac{P(A, X \leq x)}{P(A)}$$



3.2.2 离散型的条件分布

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} X \backslash Y & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0.1 & 0.3 \\ 1 & 0.3 & 0.3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} P\{X_2=0 | X_1=0\} = \frac{0.1}{0.1+0.3} = 0.25 \\ P\{X_1=1 | X_2=0\} = \frac{0.3}{0.1+0.3} = 0.75 \end{array}$$

3.2.3 连续型的条件分布

定义: (X, Y) $f(x, y)$ $f_X(x)$ $f_Y(y)$ 已知, 若 $f_Y(y) > 0$, 当 $Y=y$ 条件下

$$f(x|y) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_Y(y)} \quad F(x|y) = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{f(u, y)}{f_Y(y)} du$$

$$f(y|x) = \frac{f(x, y)}{f_X(x)} \quad F(y|x) = \int_{-\infty}^y \frac{f(x, v)}{f_X(x)} dv$$

$$\begin{aligned} P\{X \leq x | Y=y\} &= \frac{P\{X \leq x, Y=y\}}{P\{Y=y\}} = \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{P\{X \leq x, y \leq Y \leq y+\varepsilon\}}{P\{y \leq Y \leq y+\varepsilon\}} \\ &= \lim_{\varepsilon \rightarrow 0} \frac{\int_{-\infty}^x \int_y^{y+\varepsilon} f(u, v) du dv}{\int_y^{y+\varepsilon} f_Y(v) dv} \quad \text{由积分中值} \\ &= \frac{\int_{-\infty}^x f(u, y) du}{f_Y(y)} = \int_{-\infty}^x \frac{f(u, y)}{f_Y(y)} du \end{aligned}$$

3.2.4 随机变量的独立性

$$\text{独立性: } f(x, y) = f_X(x) f_Y(y)$$

$$F(x, y) = F_X(x) F_Y(y)$$

$$P\{X \in S_X, Y \in S_Y\} = P\{X \in S_X\} P\{Y \in S_Y\}$$

$$\text{二维离散型独立性: } \begin{array}{c|cc} X \backslash Y & 0 & 1 \\ \hline 0 & 0.2 & 0.3 \\ 1 & 0.2 & 0.3 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} 0.4 \times 0.5 = 0.2 \\ 0.6 \times 0.5 = 0.3 \\ \dots \text{则独立} \end{array}$$

二维连续型独立性: 同上

如果变量独立, 由变量构造的函数也独立

3.3 二维随机变量函数的分布

3.3.1 二维离散型随机变量函数的分布

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} X \backslash Y & 4 & 2 \\ \hline 5 & 0.2 & 0.4 \\ 5.1 & 0.3 & 0.1 \end{array} \quad \begin{array}{l} Z = XY \\ \rightarrow \end{array} \begin{array}{c|cccc} Z & 20 & 20.4 & 21 & 21.42 \\ \hline P & 0.2 & 0.3 & 0.4 & 0.1 \end{array}$$

X, X_2 独立, $X, X_2 \sim 0-1$ 分布 $X_1 + X_2$, X, X_2 均 P

$$\begin{array}{c|cc} X \backslash Y & 0 & 1 \\ \hline P & (1-p)^2 & 2p(1-p) \end{array} \quad X_1 + X_2 \sim B(2, p)$$

X, Y 独立, λ_1, λ_2 泊松分布 $Z = X + Y$ $P\{X=k\} = \frac{\lambda_1^k}{k!} e^{-\lambda_1}$

$$\{Z=k\} = \sum_{i=0}^k P\{X=i, Y=k-i\} \quad Z=10$$

$$P\{Z=k\} = \sum_{i=0}^k P\{X=i, Y=k-i\} = \sum_{i=0}^k P\{X=i\} P\{Y=k-i\}$$

$$= \sum_{i=0}^k \frac{\lambda_1^i}{i!} e^{-\lambda_1} \frac{\lambda_2^{k-i}}{(k-i)!} e^{-\lambda_2} = \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^k}{k!} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}$$

λ_1, λ_2 均具有可加性, 为 $\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$ 泊松分布

3.3.2 二维连续变量函数分布

(X, Y) $f(x, y)$ 联合密度, 求 $Z = g(X, Y)$

$$(1) F_Z(z) = P\{Z \leq z\} = P\{g(X, Y) \leq z\} = \iint_{D_z} f(x, y) dx dy \quad D_z = \{(x, y) | g(x, y) \leq z\}$$

$$(2) \text{求导 } f_Z(z) = \dots$$

特殊1: $Z = X + Y$

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$$

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(z-y, y) dy = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(z-y) f_Y(y) dy$$

$X \sim N(0, 1)$ $Y \sim N(0, 1)$ (正态) X, Y 独立 $Z = X + Y$ $Z \sim N(0, 2)$ (正态)

正态独立性 $X \sim N(\mu_1, \sigma_1^2)$ $Y \sim N(\mu_2, \sigma_2^2)$ $X + Y \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$

$$M = \max\{X, Y\} \quad N = \min\{X, Y\}$$

$$F_M(z) = F_X(z) F_Y(z) \quad F_N(z) = 1 - (1 - F_X(z))(1 - F_Y(z))$$

$$X \sim N(\mu, \sigma^2)$$

$$Y = ax + b \quad Y \sim N(a\mu + b, a^2\sigma^2)$$

$$Y = ax + b \quad f_Y(x) = f_X(x)$$

$$f_Y(x) = \frac{1}{|a|} f_X\left(\frac{x-b}{a}\right)$$

$\lambda_1 + \lambda_2$ 泊松

$$P\{Z=k\} = \frac{(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)^k}{k!} e^{-(\lambda_1 + \lambda_2)}$$

$$f_Z(z) = \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f(x, z-x) dx$$

$$= \int_{-\infty}^{+\infty} f_X(x) f_Y(z-x) dx$$

$X + Y$: $X + Y \sim N(\mu_1 + \mu_2, \sigma_1^2 + \sigma_2^2)$

$$F_M(z) = F_X(z) F_Y(z) \quad M = \max\{X, Y\}$$

$$F_N(z) = 1 - (1 - F_X(z))(1 - F_Y(z)) \quad N = \min\{X, Y\}$$